

# Odisha PSC

Pre + Mains

Live!!

## Foundation Sampoorna

Batch- 3

Batch Starting on 19th January'24 | 6:00 PM

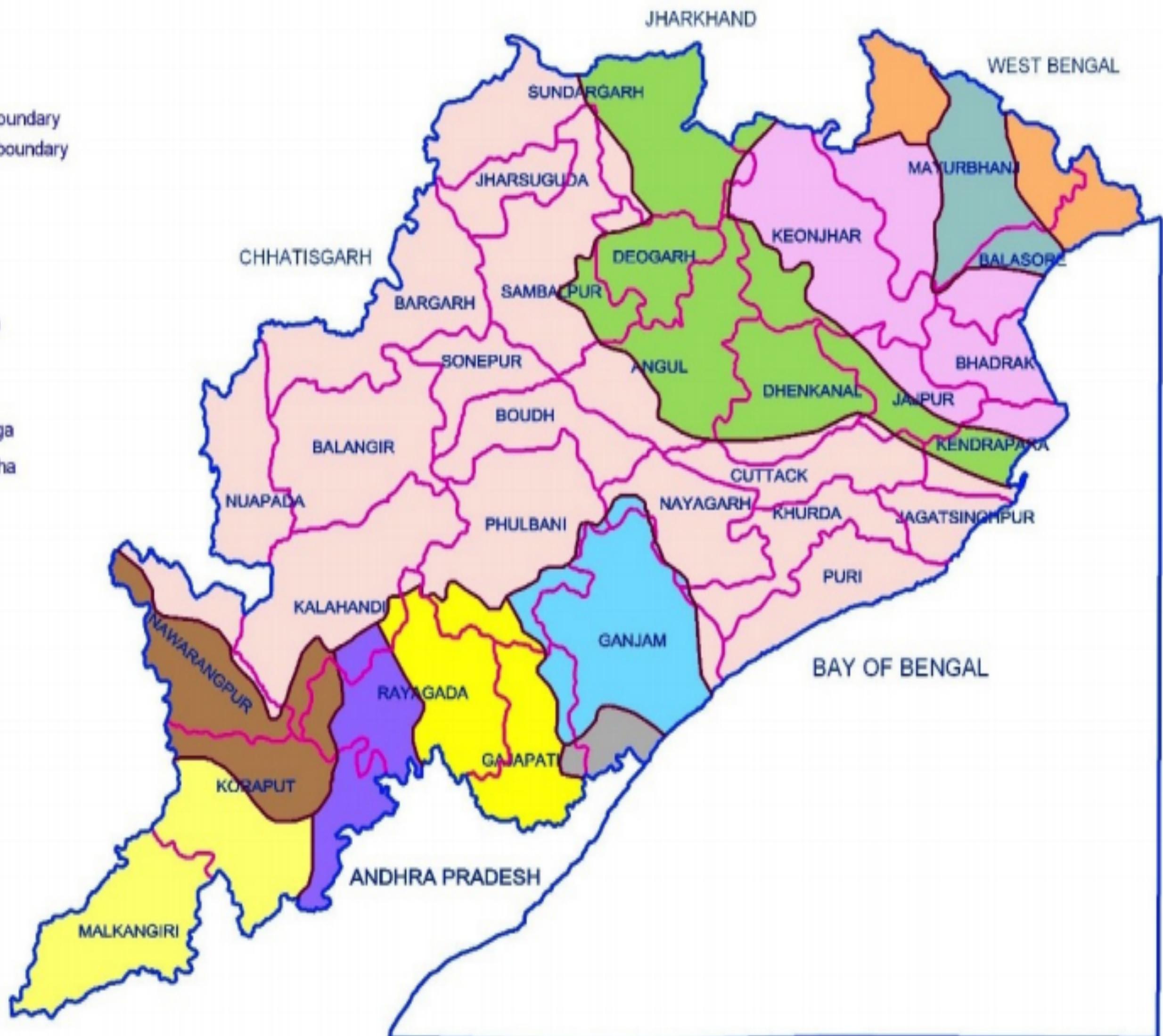
## RIVER SYSTEM OF ODISHA

There are four groups of rivers which flow through Odisha into the Bay of Bengal. They are :

- Rivers that have a source **outside the State** (the Subarnarekha, the Brahmani and the Mahanadi).
- Rivers having a source **inside the State**(the Budhabalanga, the Baitarini, the Salandi, and the Rushikulya).
- Rivers having a source **inside the Odisha, but flow through other states** (the Bahudu, the Vansadhara, and the Nagavali).
- Rivers having a source **inside Odisha, but tributary to rivers which flow through other states** (the Machkund, the Sileru, the Kolab, and the Indravati).

Legends

- Basin Boundary
- District boundary
- Mahanadi
- Brahmani
- Baitarani
- Rushikulya
- Vansadhara
- Indravati
- Kolab
- Burhabalanga
- Subarnarekha
- Nagavali
- Bahuda

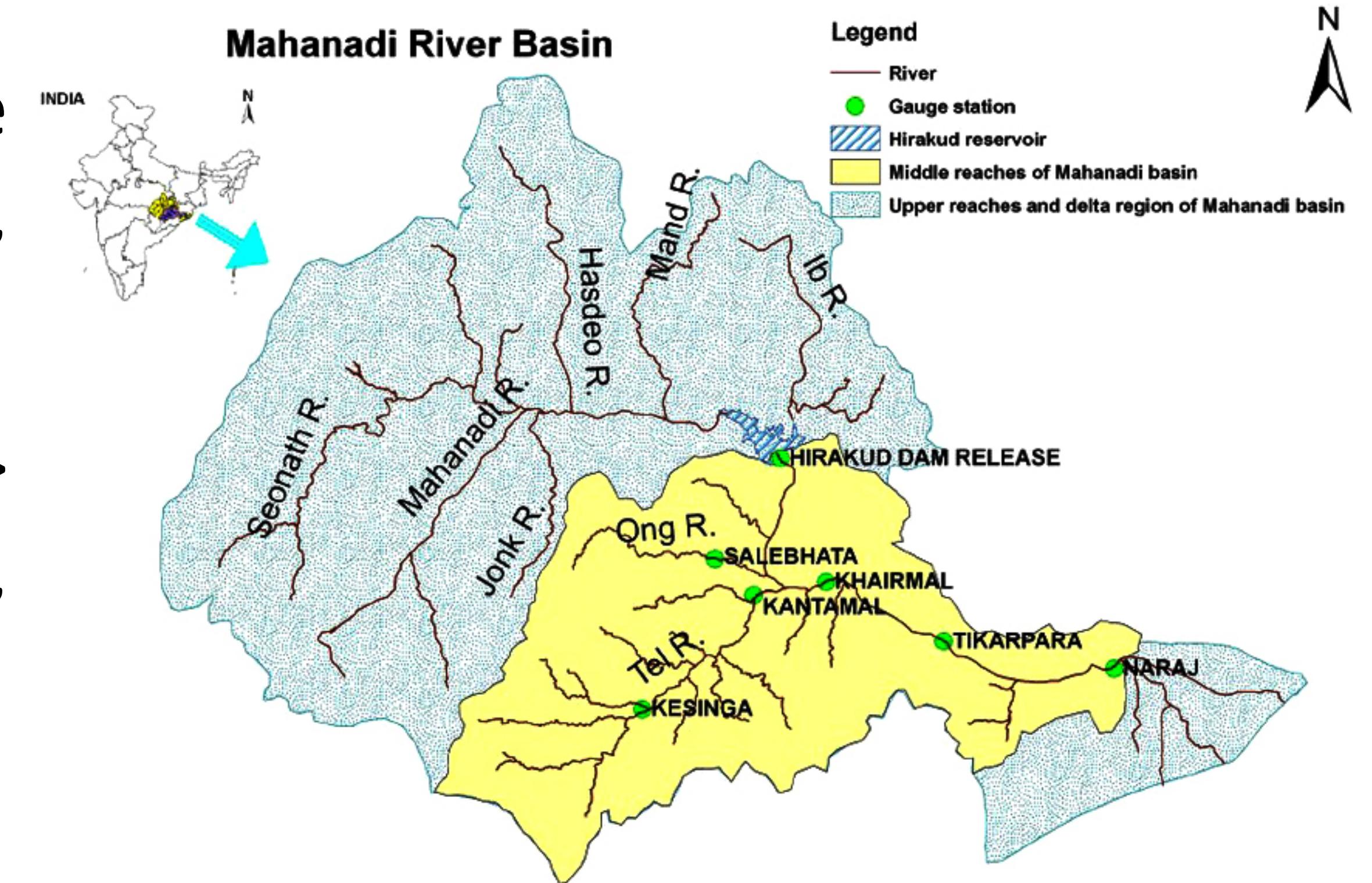


River Basin Area

## Mahanadi River

- Originates in the Sihawa hills of Chhattisgarh region and flows into Odisha
- Stretches approximately 858 kilometers within Odisha.
- This river is also known as Sorrow of Odisha due to its frequent floodings.
- The Mahanadi River basin has a vast catchment area of around 141,600 square kilometers (65,580sq.kms in Odisha).
- Hirakud dam, the longest dam of the world is located on this river in the Sambalpur district.
- Forms a gorge at Satkosia.

- Tel is the largest tributary.
- Important left bank-> tributaries are Chhinar, Birupa, Seonath, Hasdeo, Son, Mand, Kelo, Surli, Bhidan.
- Important right bank tributaries -> Tel, Jira, Jhaun, Silari, Sondur, Jonk, Sukha, Kharkhara, Brutanga.



## Brahmani River:

- Originates from the south slope of Chhotanagpur Plateau
- Second largest river of Odisha
- Two smaller rivers, **rivers Sankh (right bank) and Koel (left bank)** join at Vedvyasa near Rourkela in Sundargarh district to form the Brahmani river.
- Covers an area of about 39,033 square kilometers.
- Tributaries include Sankh, Koel, South Koel, Mankada, Gohira, Tikara, Nandia etc.



## BRAHMANI RIVER

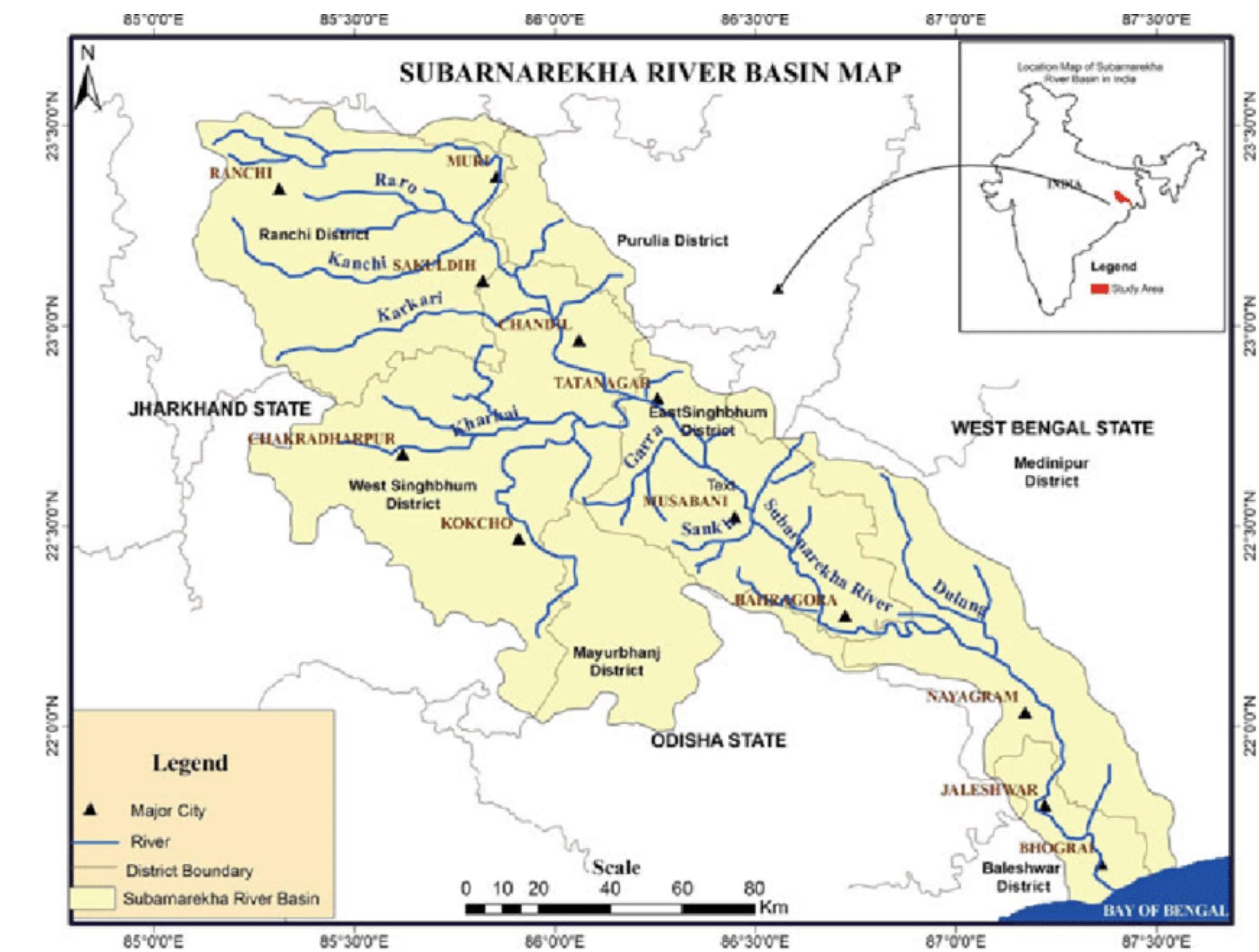
## Baitarani River:

- Originates from **Gonasika or Guptaganga hills** in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha
- It flows for approximately **365 kilometers** through the state.
- The Baitarani River basin has a **catchment area of about 12,390 square kilometers**.
- It flows through Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Kendrapara districts before meeting the Bay of Bengal.
- Tributaries include **Kharkai, Saranga, Matai, Salandi** etc.



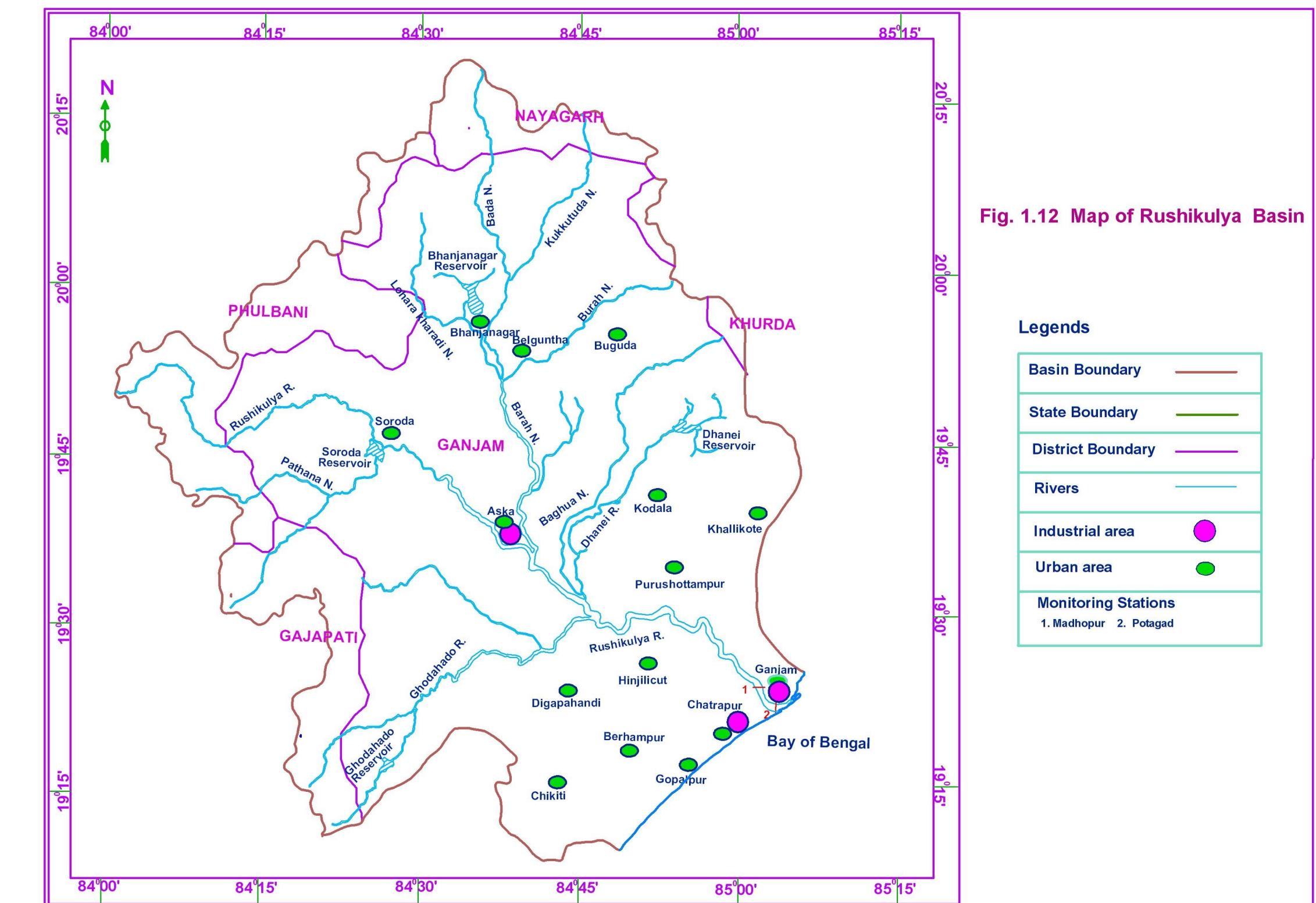
## Subarnarekha River:

- Originates in the Chota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand.
- Flows for approximately 70 kilometers through the state.
- Its basin covers around 19,565 square kilometers.
- Forms the boundary between Odisha and West Bengal.
- After entering Odisha, it flows through Mayurbhanj district before crossing into West Bengal and finally reaching the Bay of Bengal.
- Important tributaries are Kanchi, Karkari, Raru Dulang etc.
- Kharkai is the longest tributary.



# Rushikulya River:

- Originates from Daringbadi hills of the Eastern Ghats range.
- Flows for approximately 165 kilometers within Odisha.
- The River basin covers an area of about 4,840 square kilometers.
- Flows through Ganjam district and is famous for the mass nesting of Olive Ridley sea turtles along its coast.



## Vansadhara River:

- Originates in Flanks of the Durgakangar hills (Lingaraj hills) of the eastern ghats of Kalahandi district of Odisha.
- Flows for approximately 256 kilometers through Odisha.
- The River basin has a catchment area of about 5,791 square kilometers.
- Flows through the southern regions of Odisha and enters Andhra Pradesh.
- The river basin is currently under dispute between the two states.

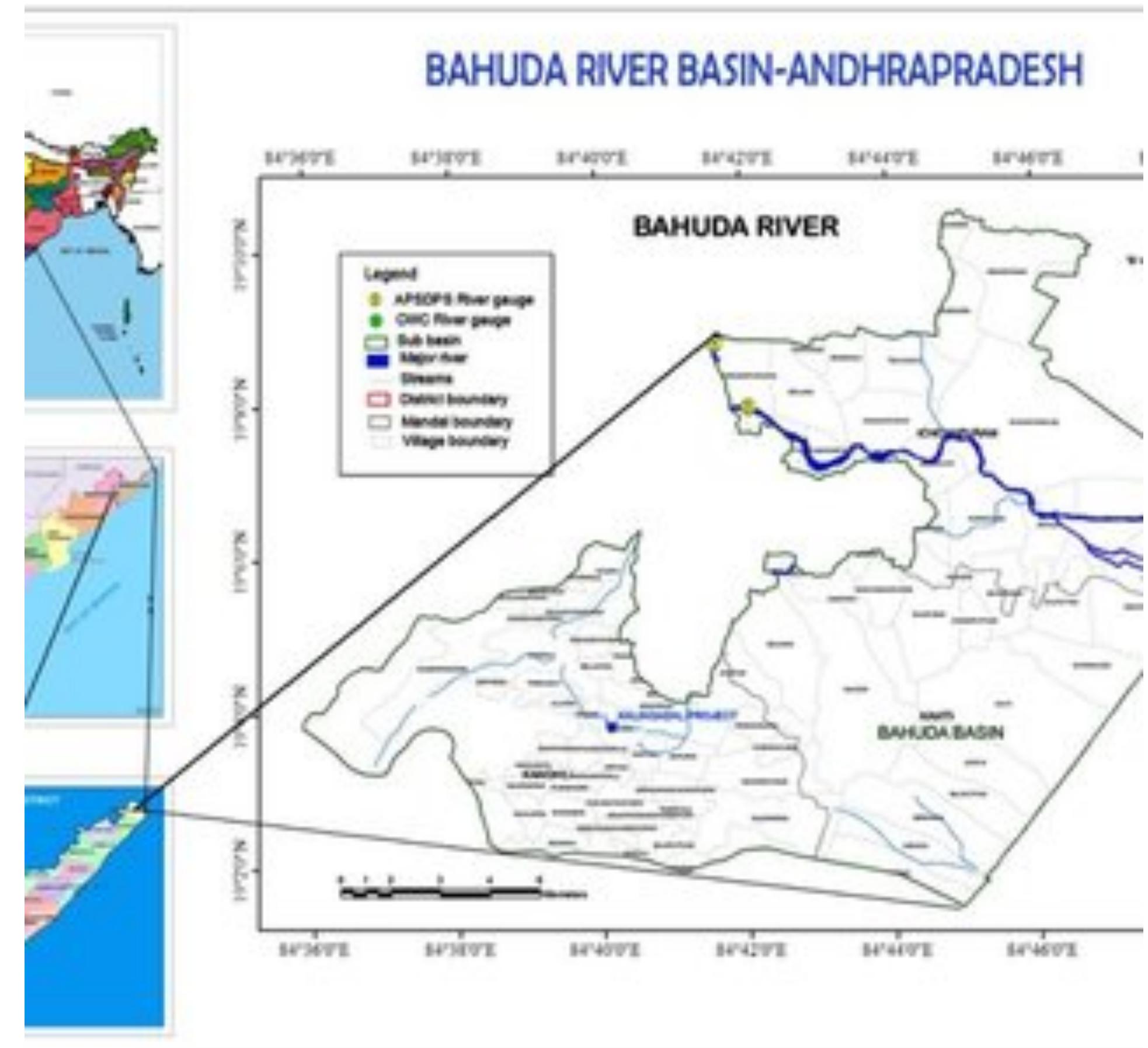


## Bahuda River

- It originates from the Ramgiri hills of the eastern ghats in Gajapati districts and joins the bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh .
- Its length 73 kms having a catchment area of 1250 sq. kms.

## The Salandi

- It originates from the Meghasani Hills of the Similipal massif in Keonjhar district. It is 144 kms long with a catchment areas of 1793 sq. kms .
- Flows through Bhadrak district.
- It is a tributary of Baitarani River.
- Salandi dam is built on it.



## The Indrabati

- It originates from the eastern ghats in Kalahandi districts.
- It is 530 kms long with a catchment area of 41700 sq. kms
- As a tributary it flows into the Godabari river.

## The Kolab

- It originates from the Sinkaran hills of the eastern Ghats in Koraput districts.
- It has catchment areas of 20400 sq. kms .
- Kolab Dam is house to the upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project. The river meets with the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh

thank  
you

